

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PREMIER TALKS MILDLY.

Lord Beaconsfield spoke at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, last night, referring in a temperate tone to home and foreign affairs. He claimed that British influence is fully established in Central Asia. Yakoob Khan is treated as a prisoner by the British authorities. The British Ambassador has protested to the Porte against the appointment of Kiamli Pacha, as Councillor to the Grand Vizier.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON.

THE CUSTOMARY PROCESSION—A GRAND BANQUET
AT GUILDHALL—LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.
LONDON, Monday, Nov. 10, 1879.

The procession of Sir Francis W. Truscott, the new Lord Mayor, to-day was about as usual, there being no special feature, except that the crowd of spectators along the entire route vigorously hissed the ex-Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wretham. The rooms of the American Exchange were filled with visitors. Miss Thursby, Mr. Carleton and Mr. A. B. Furlong sang a number of patriotic airs, concluding with "Home, Sweet Home" by Miss Thursby, who sails in the Baltic to-morrow from Liverpool for New-York. The American flag was unfurled.

The Lord Mayor's banquet took place at Guildhall to-night. Nearly one hundred guests were present. Among them were Her Majesty's Ministers and their wives, Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, Mr. Hopping, the United States Charge, Lord C. G. Cluniford, late Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa, Colonel Evelyn Wood, and Lord Justices Sir William Brett and the Hon. Alfred Thesiger.

The members of the Ministry and Lord Cluniford and Lord G. Cluniford were warmly greeted with cheers as they entered. The toast to the health of the Queen was given, and received with appropriate

Count von Munster, replying to the toast to the foreign Ambassadors, declared that none were more desirous than Germany and the German Emperor to see the peace of the world maintained.

Lord Beaconsfield, rising to reply to the toast of the evening, the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, was received with three times three cheers.

He said the aspect of affairs was much more satisfactory than when he last spoke on a similar occasion. Business was now being done which three months ago would have been deemed impossible. The only question now was whether the revival was permanent. The editor of *Man*

temporary or permanent. The opinion of Her Majesty's Government was that the revival was of a permanent and lasting character. He thought official returns demonstrated that fact, because they showed the revival was not local but universal. For instance, the great iron industry had doubtless, in a great measure, revived owing to demands from the United States, but the returns prove the purchases of iron were not limited to the United States, or the various European countries, but were occasioned by

the miscellaneous demands of our native industries. Every article of produce, and every article of commerce, had been unable to execute its orders. The rise in the value of silver would in all probability increase the value of the produce of the native industries. During a period of unprecedented depression there had not been a single meeting to express discontent with the National institutions. He wished our brilliant nation in Ireland would be a little more attentive to the state of the country, at least to comprehend how the Irish people had brought themselves to believe that the best remedy for economical distress was political agitation and social reform. It was not a very happy remedy. Doubtless there were portions of Ireland where there would be considerable suffering if a remedy was not offered. The Irish people should remember that it was not for their sakes that the Government was in existence. It would be the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to watch the condition of Ireland with the anxiety required by the situation. The Irish people should remember that it was not for their sakes that the Government was in existence, though bad, and though they were much more dependent upon it than they are the English people or the Scotch, still was much better than the harvest of Europe.

Addressing the Lord Mayor, Lord Beaconsfield said: When I addressed your predecessor I informed him that the government was contemplating large military operations in Central Asia, the object being to strengthen and render secure the north-western boundary of the Indian Empire. These operations have been signally successful, and British influence is fully established in Central Asia. [Loud cheers.]

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR.

IMPORTANT ASSURANCES GIVEN.
LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1879.
The Berlin correspondent of *The News* hears from a well-informed quarter in St. Petersburg that during recent conversations between the Czar and Emperor of Germany, the latter expressed his

ing a recent correspondence between the Czar and Emperor William, the latter assured the Czar in a special private letter that neither he nor his son would ever make war against Russia and cordially invited the Czar to visit Berlin on his way to Cannes. The Czar replied that he could not come himself, but that the Czarewicz

would visit the Emperor.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.
 LONDON, Monday, Nov. 10, 1879.
 A Calcutta dispatch to *The Times* says: The principal event of the past week has been the junction of the Cabul and Jelalabad columns, which was ef-

of the Cabul and Kandahar Company, and was effected at Kutty Sang on Thursday. This junction having been effected, the Khyber and Jagdalak route will become the sole line of communication with Cabul. Everything is going on quietly at Cabul. The English troops are housed in the Shirnur cantonments, which

The suspicion which rested on Yakoob Khan, and which was temporarily removed by his joining General Roberts at Kuah, is again settling down on him. It has been estimated that, on the night before the battle of

been discovered that, on the night before the capture of Charsiah, he was visited in his tent by Naim Mahomed, who commanded the enemy next day, and it is also stated that a plan for his escape from our camp has been found out. Yakoob Khan is now practically a prisoner, and has been removed from evessing to Shirpur under the escort of the 9th Lancers. All his attendants ex-

The mystery as to what has been done with the bodies of Major Casanari and his companions has not yet been solved. Our relations with the tribes are as

suming a most satisfactory aspect. Of course it is impossible to predict how long this state of affairs will continue, for little reliance can be placed on the promises of the treacherous hill-men. There is, however, no doubt that the hideous severity shown in our dealing with the Cabul rebels is having, and will continue

to have, a good effect.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Nov. 10, 1879.
Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador.

has protested to the Porte against the appointment, which is just announced, of Kiamtl Pacha as Counselor and Under Secretary to the Grand Vizier, Said Pacha. Kiamtl Pacha was recently dismissed from the Governorship of Aleppo at the joint request of the Eng-

lish and French Ambassadors, because of his oppression of the Armenians at Zetechum. It is reported that Hafuz Pacha, who is appointed Minister of Police, is the same whose punishment, jointly with that of Chevket Pacha, was demanded in Lord Derby's celebrated dispatch after the Bulgarian atrocities.

THE ELECTION OF CANROBERT.
PARIS, Monday, Nov. 10, 1879. ¶
Marshal Canrobert, the Bonapartist candi-

date, who was yesterday elected Senator for the Department of Lower Charente, obtained 316 votes out of 499, M. Bellamy (Republican) obtaining only 126. Marshal Canrobert was elected as the champion of the party of order, and as a political protest against the recent Communist elections of M. Bimbert in Paris, and M. Gaxot

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.
LONDON, Monday, Nov. 10, 1879.
The Irish local Government Board has

The Irish local Government Board has made a special report to the Imperial Government respecting the state of affairs in Ireland. The report says that the potato crop is everywhere deficient and inferior. This and the lack of peat fuel, owing to

Prussia, are the chief causes of the distress which is expected to culminate during the Winter and Spring. Pauperism is greatly increasing, especially in Ulster.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 10, 1879.

With a view to the arrangement of the question of filling up the numerous vacant pastorates in Prussia, the Vatican has requested and Prince Bismarck has consented to delegate Privy Counsellor Haude to continue the negotiations with the Pope.

Nuncios at Munich and Vienna.